

**LESSON PLAN**

**INTRODUCTION**

**A. Course Title: Technology Crimes**

**Instructional Goals:**

**Computer Crimes, Introduction to Computers, Child Sex Crimes and Computers, Processing Computers, Technology & Police and Topics Of Discussion**

**Instructional Objectives:**

**To give basic knowledge to Cadets or Recruits**

**Instructional Methods:**

**Class lecture with class participation and overheads**

**Estimated Time: 2 hrs**

**Instructor \_\_\_\_\_ Presentation \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_**

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**Approved by: NMLEA JAN 2014**

**Revised \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_**

- **Agenda**
- **Computer Crimes**
- **Introduction to Computers**
- **Child Sex Crimes and Computers**
- **Processing Computers**
- **Technology & Police**
- **Topics Of Discussion**
- **What is Computer Crime?**
- **Computer Related Crimes**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
- **Unique Challenges of Computer Crime**

- **What Is Computer Crime?**
- You know what crime is...
- You know what computers are...
- But what is computer crime?
- Let's define computer crime...
- **What Is Computer Crime?**  
There is no one correct answer.  
Different jurisdictions define computer crime in various ways.
- **What Is Computer Crime?**
  - A Computer May Be:
    - » Instrumentality of a crime (Tool)
    - » A repository of evidence (Ancillary to Crime)
    - » Fruit of the crime (Target)
    - » Contraband
- **How Computers Are Used by Criminals**
- Accounting/spreadsheets
- Data bases
- Telecommunications/access/e-mail
- Word processing/diaries
- Graphics
- **A New Generation of Criminal**
  - Criminals "adapt and adopt" new technologies
- Credit card "skimmers"
- ATM card readers
- Identity Theft
- Scams and fraud migrate online
- **A New Generation of Criminal**
  - Consumer Spending Online:
- \$65 billion in North America predicted in 2001
  - Money Transfers over the Fedwire:
- 1998 - 389,269 transfers daily, \$1.304 trillion in value
- 1999 - 407,925 transfers daily, \$1.362 trillion in value
- 2000 - 429,816 transfers daily, \$1.506 trillion in value
- **Problems In Reporting Computer Crime**
- Computer Crime falls "between the cracks" of formalized reporting
- Computer Crime is underreported by corporate victims
- In a 2000 survey, 38% of corporate victims failed to report intrusions to anyone.  
Reasons given were:
  - » Fear of Negative Publicity
  - » Competitors finding out
  - » Civil remedy sought instead
  - » Unaware the incident could be reported
- **Computer Related Crimes**
- **Bubble Theory of Fraud-**
  - » Fraud migrates to an area of lesser control
  - » Potter's Law-
  - » Fraud occurs at the point of least resistance

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	<b>OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION</b>
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- Computer Related Crimes
- Cellular Phone Cloning/Fraud
  - » Analog
  - » Digital
- PBX (Private Branch Exchange) hacking
  - » DISA
  - » Voice Mail
  - » Trafficking of Stolen Phone Access Codes
  - » Looping
- Computer Specific Crimes
- Theft of components
  - » Memory and other components removed from computers
  - » Shipments of memory chips are being hijacked
- Theft of laptops
  - » Businesses, Universities
  - » Airports
  - » Federal Facilities
- Computer Specific Crimes
- Internet Technology - a bonanza for child pornographers...
  - » Easy access to like-minded people through newsgroups, IRC, chat rooms
  - » Scanners, Digital Cameras, Web Cams now cheaply available
  - » Privacy technologies have made anonymity easier
- Innocent Images -
  - » FBI operation begun in 1995, Baltimore Field Office - now in 11 Field Offices
  - » 400+ convictions to date.
- Computer Specific Crimes
- Access banking computer systems
- Access Air Traffic Control Systems
- Access Electric Power Grids
- Access Pharmaceutical/Medical systems
  - » National Library of Medicine Intrusion
- Bloomberg LP, a financial information company, blackmailed for \$200K by would-be hackers
- Computer Specific Crimes
- Value of Intellectual Property
- Ways of accessing information:
  - » Dumpster Diving
  - » Social Engineering
  - » Physical access to facilities by custodial or security personnel
  - » Surplus hard drives not sanitized
- Computer Specific Crimes
- Male
- White or Asian A Profile:
- Share information with others: through news-groups, IRC, websites, publications
- Young
- Focused on technology
- Organizations -

- » **I0pht**
- » **Cult of the Dead Cow**
- » **Phrack, 2600**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
  - Activities:
- **Pirated Software - (Warez)**
- **Cracking Copyrighted Software(Games)**
- **Web Page Vandalism**
- **System Intrusions**
- **Denial of Service (DoS) Attacks**
- **Steal Credit Card Info From Websites**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
  - 71% of businesses reported unauthorized access by insiders in 1999
- Paul Barton, a fired Intel employee, deleted critical files, shutting down a plant's operations for 4 hours, causing \$20,000 in damages.
- Herbert Pierre-Louis, Jr, a computer specialist at Purity Wholesale grocers, Boca Raton, FL, remotely accessed several sites, unleashing a virus, causing \$80K of damage.
  - In 1999, 53 businesses surveyed reported a loss due to electronic financial fraud totaling \$55,996,000
- **The Challenge of Cybercrime**
  - Electronic Crime Scenes may span multiple jurisdictions
- » **Who Investigates? Who charges?**
- » **Cooperation of Agencies is necessary**
  - Identification/location of the perpetrator may be difficult
- » **Anonymity technology**
- » **Spoofing**
- » **Compromised accounts**
- **The Challenge of Cybercrime**
  - Keeping Up With The Pace of Technology
- » **Accessibility of PC's and the Internet**
- » **Moore's Law**
- » **Hard Drive Sizes make thorough searches more difficult**
- **The Challenge of Cybercrime**
- **Lack of Adequate Legislation for Computer Offenses**
- **Lack of Technical Knowledge by Judges, Attorneys**
- **Case Law Still in Early Stages for Computer Crime**
- **The Challenge of Cybercrime**
- **Financial**
  - » **Purchase & Maintain Equipment for Examinations**
  - » **Training Expenses**
- **Manpower**
  - » **Permanent vs Rotating Position**
  - » **Prioritizing Computer Crime vs "Real Crime"**
- **Conclusions...**
- **Criminals are a constant in society.**
- **Criminals' economic needs are continuous.**
- **Criminals will utilize and adapt the latest technologies to their ends.**

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	<b>OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION</b>
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- **Criminals steal from where the wealth is stored**
- **Conclusions...**
  - Investigators need new resources, skills, perspectives and techniques to enable them to continue to be effective as we enter the...**
- **Review...**
- **Definition and Scope of Computer Crime**
- **Technological Challenges - Internet, Rapid Evolution of Technology**
- **Fraud, Counterfeiting, Sexual Victimization of Children**
- **Jurisdictional and Legal Problems Concerning Cybercrime**
  
- **USB THUMBDISK**
- **THUMBDISK**
- **THUMBDISK**
- **THUMB DISKS**
- **TREK**
- **THUMB ATTACHED TO USB PORT**
- **DRIVERLESS USB**
- **JAZZ DISK**
- **MULTIMEDIA CARD**
- **SMARTMEDIA MEMORY**
- **SONY MEMORY STICK**
- **SONY MEMORY MOUSE**
- **ZIP DRIVE**
- **ZIP DISK**
- **QUESTIONS????**
- **Internet Crimes Against Children**
- **Child Abduction Statistics**
  - Good News**
  - **75% of all children return within 24 hours**
  - **95% of all abducted children return alive**
  - Bad News**
  - **There are predators who abduct and murder children**
  - **44% die within the first hour**
  - **74% die within the first three hours**
  - **99% die within the first 24 hours**
  - **40% are dead before they are reported missing**
  - **70% of those located are found by accident not by a good search**
  - **1999 Abductions**
  - **262,100 total abductions**
    - » **203,900 of these were family abductions**
      - **almost 75% of these were taken from their own home or another's home or yard**
    - » **58,200 of these were non-family abductions**
      - **99% returned home**
      - **only 115 of these were of the most serious type**

- almost 60% of the 115 were returned safely
- over 50% were taken from the street, from a vehicle, or from a park or wooded area
- **Non-Family Abductions**
  - Most missing children are not abducted
    - » poor supervision
    - » lost
    - » domestic discord
    - » runaway
- **Most at Risk**
- female
- Caucasian
- school age
- **Initial Assessment**
- **ASSUME THE WORST UNTIL PROVEN OTHERWISE**
- witnesses' accounts of the incident (if any)
- the victim's age
- activity the victim was engaged in when last seen
- history of disappearances
- prior incidents with family
- any previous similar incidents within the area that were reported to the police
- **Law Enforcement**
  - If a child is missing:
    - An accurate evaluation of the missing-child episode is absolutely vital to proper case handling and successful resolution
    - How does this apply to computers?
    - Bad Guys
    - Used to roam parks, schools, arcades, etc.
    - Bad Guys
    - Now access your children through the Internet
    - **Online Victimization**
      - Study printed in June 2000
      - 1,501 youths ages 10-17 who use the Internet regularly (at least once a month) were surveyed
- Online Victimization
- 1 in 5 received a sexual solicitation or approach over the Internet in the last year
- 1 in 33 received an aggressive sexual solicitation
- 1 in 4 had unwanted exposure to pictures of naked people, or people having sex in the last year
- Online Victimization
- 1 in 17 was threatened or harassed
- Approximately 1/4 of young people who reported these incidents were distressed by them
- less than 10% of sexual solicitations and only 3% of unwanted exposure episodes were reported to authorities
- Online Victimization
- About 1/4 of the youth who encountered a sexual solicitation or approach told a parent

- Almost 40% of those reporting an unwanted exposure to sexual material told a parent
- Only 17% of youth and approx. 10% of parents could name a specific authority to which they could make a report
- Online Victimization
- In households with home Internet access, 1/3 of parents said they had filtering or blocking software on their computers at the time they were interviewed.
- For youth encountering unwanted exposures to sexual material, it came up as a result of:
- Searches (47%)
  - » www.but.com
  - » www.fbi.com
  - » www.whitehouse.com
- Misspelled addresses (17%)
  - » www.encyclopdia.com
- Links in web sites (17%)
- Online Victims
- Girls 66% vs. Boys 34%
- 77% were age 14 or older
- The 10-13 year olds were disproportionately distressed
- Do the Victims Report?
- 49% did not tell anyone
- 10% reported to authorities (teacher, ISP, or law enforcement)
- Online Perpetrators
- 97% were persons the youth originally met online
- How offenders use the Internet
- Identify the victim
- Groom the victim
- Educate the victim
- Access victim
- and...
- Identify other suspects
- Educate other suspects
- Validate suspect behavior
- NAMBLA (North American Man/Boy Love Association)
- Rene Guyon Society (motto is “sex before eight or else it’s too late”)
- PIE (Pedophile Information Exchange)
- SO...
- If it is determined that the child might have been abducted or has run away:
  - find out accessibility to a computer
  - request immediate assistance from an on scene analyst
  - ask parents about child’s online activity
    - » chat rooms, private chat rooms, education rooms, game rooms, teleconferencing, e-mail, bulletin boards
- secure the missing child’s room
- secure any other possible crime scene’s
- search warrants
  - » crime scene locations (to include suspect’s home)

- » computers (victim's and suspect's)
- If the child has been a victim but has NOT been abducted:
  - Obtain as much information as possible from the child
    - » detailed information about individuals he/she has chatted with
    - » screen names
    - » passwords
    - » bulletin boards
    - » newsgroup subscriptions
- **UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS**
- Parents should:
  - be totally and completely involved with your children
  - know what they are wearing
  - know where they are going
  - know whom they are going with
  - know their friends
  - know the parents/guardians of the friends
  - know your neighbors
  - know your teachers/coaches and people who work at the school
  - monitor their activities on the computer
  - monitor and be aware of changes in behavior and demeanor
  - don't be apprehensive about confronting issues that concern you
- [www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com)
- **INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN**
- **MANUFACTURE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**
- **DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**
- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**
- **SEXUAL HARASSMENT**
- **KIDNAP**
- **MURDER**
- **Introduction**

**LAW OF CHILD INTERNET EXPLOITATION**

- New Mexico Law
- Federal Law
- **TYPES OF CRIMES**
- Child luring / transportation
- Child pornography
- **CHILD LURING &  
TRANSPORTATION**
- **CHILD LURING**
- **30-37-3.2(B) NMSA**

It is a crime to:

- induce a child under 16
- by means of a computer
- to engage in sex act or obscene performance
- when perpetrator is 3 years older / victim

*[4th degree felony]*

- **TRANSPORTATION FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY  
18 U.S.C. § 2422 (b)**

It is a crime to:

- Persuade, induce, entice, or coerce
- through interstate commerce (mail/internet)
- a child under 18
- to engage in criminal sexual activity

*[10 years imprisonment]*

- **TRANSPORTATION OF MINORS**

**18 U.S.C. § 2423(b)**

It is a crime to:

- travel interstate
- with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity
- With a child under 18

*[15 years imprisonment]*

- **MAKING CHILD PORNOGRAFHY**

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN**

**30-6A-3 (C) NMSA**

It is a crime to:

- cause or permit a child
- to engage in any obscene sexual acts
- with intent to record the acts

*[3rd degree felony-under 18]*

*[2nd degree felony-under 13]*

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN**

**18 U.S.C. § 2251(a)**

It is a crime to:

- cause a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct
- to produce a visual depiction of the conduct
- if the child/depiction/materials used, travel interstate

*[10-20 years imprisonment]*

- **POSSESSION**

**OF CHILD**

**PORNOGRAFHY**

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN**

**30-6A-3 (A) NMSA**

It is a crime to:

- intentionally possess obscene visual or print medium
- which depicts prohibited sexual acts
- in which a participant is a child

*[4th degree felony]*

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

OF CHILDREN

30-6A-2 (E) NMSA

Obscene defined:

- appeals to prurient interest in sex-average person/contemporary community standards
- portrays prohibited sex in patently offensive way
- lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value
- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN**

18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)(b)

It is a crime to:

- possess a depiction of a child engaging in sexual conduct
- which passes interstate or internationally

*[5 years imprisonment]*

- **DISTRIBUTION OF**

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

OF CHILDREN

30-6A-2 (B) NMSA

It is a crime to:

- distribute obscene visual or print medium
- which depicts prohibited sexual acts
- in which a child participates

*[third degree felony]*

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN**

18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2)

It is a crime to:

- Transport, ship, distribute, sell, or possess with intent to sell
- A depiction of a child engaging in sexual conduct
- Which passes interstate or internationally

*[15 years imprisonment]*

- **MANUFACTURING**

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

OF CHILDREN

30-6A-3 (D) NMSA

It is a crime to:

- manufacture obscene visual or print medium
- which depicts prohibited sexual acts
- in which a child participates

*[2nd degree felony]*

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION &**

OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN

18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(B)(2)

It is a crime to:

- reproduce child pornography
- for interstate or international distribution

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	<b>OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION</b>
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- **ADVERTISING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**
- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN**  
18 U.S.C. § 2251(c) (1)  
It is a crime to:
  - advertise, seek, or offer
  - interstate or internationally
  - depictions of sexually explicit children's conduct
- **[15 years imprisonment]**
- **Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)**
  - In 1986, Congress adopted the Electronic Communications Privacy Act ("ECPA"). 18 USC § 2701
  - ECPA is the principal law governing law enforcement surveillance of electronic communications. Although mainly aimed at law enforcement, ECPA also imposes obligations on private parties, including Internet Service Providers (ISPs).
- **ECPA cont...**
  - The ECPA was updated in 2001 with the USA Patriot Act. The Patriot Act amended the statute in numerous places to remove telephone-era language. The goal was to make the statute apply to the modern communications medium used today.
- **ECPA cont...**
- **ECPA makes two general distinctions in how to obtain evidence:**
  - First, it distinguishes between (1) information acquired in real-time, and (2) historical information.
  - Second, it distinguishes evidence from an ISP into three categories: (1) the content of specific communications, (2) transactional information and (3) subscriber information
- **Questions?**
  - Any Questions?
- **Processing Computer Crime Scene/Seizing Systems**
- **Intelligence Gathering**
- **Site is a Home/Business? Private, Public, Corporate?**
- **Physical site check?**
- **MIS - Cooperating?**
- **Can informant get tech inside?**
- **Evidence that you seek can be stored in MULTIPLE LOCATIONS...**
  - » **Backup Tapes**
  - » **Network Drives (mirrored/redundant or arrayed systems)**
  - » **Selected Servers/Firewalls**
- **Intelligence Gathering**

- Is there a stand alone or network computer in use?  
**GET DESCRIPTION of computer!**
- What evidence do you want?
- What type of Oper. System?
- What software is in use?
- How sophisticated is the suspect?
- Is there DATA HIDING or ENCRYPTION?
- Sole Use or Multiple use of the so called suspected computer?
- Wiretap or Data-scope, Keystroke Monitoring (legally sound)?
- Raid Preparation:  
**Some Tools Needed**  
**Computer Tool Kit**
  - » Screw drivers
  - » Wire Cutters
  - » Hammer
  - » Nail puller
  - » Cables Floppy disks (color coded)
  - » Floppy Sleeves
  - » Batteries (CMOS, Regular, etc.)
  - » Software
- Raid Preparation:  
**Items Needed**
  - Bags - Large/Small
  - Boxes - Large/\$mall
  - Evidence - Wiring Tags
  - Bubble Wrap
  - Rubber Bands
  - Evidence Tags
  - Indelible felt tip pen
- Raid Preparation:  
**Items Needed/Considerations**
  - Cameras; still, video, digital?
  - Audio Tape - your voice notes.
  - DNR or similar device
  - Laptop / Printer
  - Storage Facilities
  - Line-up resources, expertise needed?
  - Include expert assistance in S/W
- Small Network Takedowns:
  - » Take What Computers?
  - » Take the Server?
  - » Take the Hard Drive Only?
- Thoroughly brief raid officers on what and what **NOT** to do.
- What NOT to do. Please do NOT ...
- Press or turn on/off any electronic switches, buttons or controls.
- Randomly pull wires.
- Transmit on POLICE radios close to the computer.

- Allow "bad-guy" or other confederate to touch computer system.
- Remove anything for evidence without first recording exact location/condition found.
- Raid Preparation: Organization
- First test equipment
- Assign areas of responsibility
- Review officer safety information
- Review back-up contingency plans
- Synchronize timing
- Time raid so you have best control
- With approval from Technical Team Leader...
  - » NOW Disconnect modem lines from wall
  - » Disconnect phone lines from wall. **DO NOT UNPLUG MEMORY PHONES, FAX, OR MODEMS!** Date is still there!
- Processing the Scene
- Decision: pull the plug or not? (judgment)
- Put clean bootable floppies (disklock) in all drives and seal with evidence tape
- Check internal boards to be sure they are seated properly.
- Processing the Scene
- Photograph the entire crime scene S/W location (before & afters).
- Photo or video any processes on the monitor (what is on the screen).
- Photograph all books, papers, notes, etc.
- Photograph back of computer the wiring and DIP switch settings.
- Note relative positions of manuals
- Seize all manuals (most hardware and software as outlined in the S/W)
- Color code rooms and hallways
- Set up laptop computer and printer near exit
- Use DBMS program to catalogue evidence & print evidence tags.
- Teams should work assigned areas systematically
- Look inside manuals and books
- Look under desks, tables, chairs, and in clandestine areas of concealment
- Specifically LOOK for PASSWORDS or CODES the Perpetrator may have used
- Processing the Scene
- Cover keyboards with cardboard to protect keys.
- Photograph and diagram wiring
- Tag both ends of all wires
- Tag components and record ID information
- Only disassemble to facilitate transport
- Pack and pad components in boxes
- Label ends of boxes
- Record and print out inventory for owner (if required).
- Transportation and Storage
- Don't transport near radio antennas or power supplies
- Keep media away from electromagnetic fields
- Store in dry, clean location with moderate temperature
- Transportation and Storage
- Store floppy disks in sleeves and inside disk storage containers
- Clearly label components with a "**DON'T TOUCH OR OPERATE**" warning

If all else fails or you do not know what to do....

- » Contact a high tech crime investigator, aka. ME
- » Contact someone from the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C)

Five Things to look for:

- » Monitors
- » Cpu's
- » Diskettes
- » Printers
- » Spike Stips

- What can I do for you?  
aka-High Tech Crime Investigator
- Un-hide hidden files
- Recover deleted data
- Recover data from mutilated diskettes
- Find unintended data (slack)
- Technology & Police
- Spike Belt
- Body Armor (LA Shootout)
- Scanner (Listen to your transmissions)
- Questions?

Any Questions?

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